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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Massaniello-Forest BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Glamaton-La-

RIBLO'S GARDEN-BLACK DOMING.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-SHE STOOPS

NATIONAL THEATRE-AN GOJECT OF INTEREST-BLACKSHITH OF ANTWERP- DUMB BOY.

LYCEUM THEATRE-SOLDIERS COURTSHIP-WILD IN DIAN-FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS. AMERICAN MUSEUM-Anusing Performances in

BOWERT AMPHITHEATRE, Bowery-Equipments

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE-NEGRO MINETRELEY BY

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-SOCIETY LIBRARY-NEGRO MINERALEY BY THE NEW

METROPOLITAN HALL-PROP. WHITNEY'S EVEN-

New York, Sunday, April 18, 1852.

The News.

After an almost uninterrupted quarrel of some twenty hours' duration, the New York Legislature finally adjourned about daylight yesterday morning. This bitter wrangle was in keeping with the general proceedings of the session, and without it many re presentatives, it is likely, would have been out o their element. To have closed their books and adjourned like sober and sensible men, would not have been in accordance with their practice. It was essential to their happiness that they should have a boisterous scene-a straight out quarrel, and a fight-provided they were not compelled to take a hand in it. They were not only willing, but really anxious to do all the loud talking; but when it came to hard knocks, their modesty bade them step to the rear, and give their friends a chance. On this particular occasion, new grounds were taken. The members in each house had become tired and disgusted with venting their spleen upon their asso ciates; therefore, as a dernier resort, the two bodies took to brow-beating and blackguarding each other. The Senate was opposed to the clause in the supply bill, which appropriated a large sum of money to pay for certain books, with which each member of the Assembly had supplied himself, and wished the people to pay for. In the early part of the session these worthy and capable legislators endeavored to prevail upon the Comptroller to pay for these works. but he most properly refused. They then undertook, at the very heel of the session, to subtract the money from the treasury, through the appropriation bill, but it was no go. The Senate stood firm, and the result was that the Assemblymen had to pay for their own books. Served them right-they had no business to dip their spoon into the sweetments

without giving the Senators a taste. On glancing at the list of the unfinished business of the Legislature, we find no bills of any importance left over. The Senate's excise bill-a sort of Maine liquor law in disguise-was probably not passed by the Assembly because the illustrious spostle of tectotalism had been forced to retire to private life, in consequence of a heavy snow storm some weeks ago. It might have been taken up on the last night of the session, had not several of the members been "too much fatigued to rise in their seats;" indeed, our correspondent remarks that they were so far gone, that nothing but Congress water was strong enough to bring back any signs of life. Among the other bills left over, that for the security of emigrant passengers might have proved very serviceable; but, as for the remainder, they were worse than useless. The divorce bill was an abomination to all persons any respect for decency, and would have met the approbation of none but the most morbid socialists. The College bills merely made arrangements for the maintenance of a batch of old fogy professors; and the Chancery fund and Savings Bank bills were doubtlessly concected for the purpose of lining the pockets of a few politicians. It is fortunate for the people at large that these measures did not become laws; and the only regret is, that about three-fourths of the four hundred and seven acts passed had not been similarly treated. For a list of the acts not already published, the reader is referred to the telegraphic columns.

Luckily, we are without any Congressional proecedings to-day-both houses having adjourned from

Friday till Monday.

The telegraph furnishes several interesting items of political news this morning. The delegates elected to the National Whig Convention from Ohio, without a single exception, are in favor of Scott. It is a hoax that some of the Baltimore whigs, in consequence of sectional difficulties, contemplate passing resolutions in favor of Scott. The democrats of Providence are rejoicing at their success in electing a member of the legislature from that city.

The Senate of Massachusetts, yesterday, refused to sanction the striking out of the Maine Liquor law the reference to the people. As the House insists on expunging this important clause, the prospect is that the measure will fail entirely. If it succeeds, this feature ought most certainly to be retained. This would bring the matter directly under the control of the great body politic -- the people themselves-who are to be effected by the law If a majority of them should approve of the bill, there would be an end to the matter at once But, just as sure as any body of men attempt to force this stringent measure down the throats of the masses, the latter will resist, even to bloodshed, as they have done in Maine, and as they will do in every State where it is tried on. The defeat of Neal Dow, the author of the law, at the recent election in Portland, is convincing proof that the people even there, in the stronghold of teetotalism look upon the act as odiously unjust and unreasona-

bly severe. Expeditions in search of gold are now all the rage throughout the world. Companies are organizing in St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., for the pur-

pose of proceeding to Australia forthwith. A large number of persons are said to have assembled near Nashville, a few days since, to witness the hanging of two negroes, who had been convicted of killing a woman. These public executions are truly permicious, and should be abolished by all civilized people. They greatly tend to harden the hearts of the young, and make them more depraved and sinful instead of penitent.

A despatch from Boston announces that the defalcations of Brewer and Rand amount to \$214,000, most of which is supposed to have been lost in stock speculations in this city. Wonder how much they invested in Plin White's stock?

The alleged frauds practised of late on the emigrants for California, by selling them worthless tickets, attracts some attention just now. It will be seen, under the head of police intelligence, that one of the clerks of George E. Hamilton, named James H. Green, has made quite a lengthy and curious affidavit, giving the details of the business transactions of Hamilton & Co.

The America's mails were received in town yesterday morning. We give some of the details of the news in another column. The Arctic, with four days' later intelligence, is due to day

England and the United State -Competition on the Ocean.

Notwithstanding the complimentary notices which British statesmen, British philosophers, and British literary men, occasionally pay to the people and government of the United States, in relation to their enterprise and material energies, there still exists in the British bosom, of all classes, a more active and deeper spirit of competition with this country, than if the two countries were in the midst of a deso lating, bloody, and tremendous war, by sea and Fortunately, however, we live in an age of rational Christianity, sober sense, commercial enterprise, and regulated ambition among the nations Instead of a war of blood and carnage, in the present days of peace and prosperity, we are engaged with England in a war for supremacy, both on sea and land-a contest for the first place among the nations of the earth.

Naval supremacy is the great prize of nations, in modern times. For nearly a century the British government and British people bave monopolized that supremacy in both words, and on every ocean Within the last twenty years, a youthful, energetic active, enterprising, untiring competitor has sprung up on this side of the Atlantic-the descendants of the very country which has been the naval monopo lizer in the Old World for the last century. But it is only during the last very few years that this compe tition for naval supremacy has developed itself in a shape, and with an intensity, that distances all other rivalries in former times, or in other ages. We allude to the contest for naval supremacy, now going on be tween the United States and England, in steamships and steam lines-and particularly the rivalry be tween the Collins and the Cunard lines. England made the first start in this new and wonderful developement of naval power, with the application of the gigantic power of steam to locomotion on the ocean. She has had a clear start, and no rivalry, for many years, till the New York line, projected by Mr. Collins, came one sudden morning into the field full grown, energetic, and determined to outstrip all competitors.

The last two or three years have exhibited a con test on the Atlantic, unparalleled in past history or in the present time. Yet, with all the native energy of American talent, and American money, and American enterprise, the battle is yet to be fought in those steam lines between England and the

United States. The question is yet to be decided During the last two years every effort has been nade, every expenditure cheerfully met, and every manœuvre adopted by the British authorities, or both sides of the Atlantic, to facilitate the progress and success of their own lines, and to throw obstacles in the way of the American steamers, in this struggle for competition between the two countries. Some of those plans, resorted to under the patron age of the British government, on the other side, to monopolize for the British lines both mails and freight, to the exclusion of the American line, are of the most energetic, secret, and sometimes successful character. We have not time to particularize, or to enter into minute statements. The general description must do; and that is, that every effort is made by the British government to facilitate and secure the final triumph of their own steam lines across the Atlantic, either to New York or to the West Indies, and to throw obstacles in the way et their competitor, by withholding patronage of all kinds from the American lines, and from the American steamers that have entered into the breach, and succeeded so wonderfully during the last few years in traversing the Atlantic.

Such, therefore, is the position of the great con est between the two countries for naval supremacy, in the present day and for the future age. The British government, the British merchants, the British people, the British importers, are all active, intelligent, energetic, anxious to aid, assist, and concentrate every effort on the British lines. The American government, the American merchants, the American interests, are dull, heavy, divided, callous, listless, looking on at the contest without any interest or anxiety, and almost re gardless of the mighty consequences that are pend ing on its issue. But of all apathetic bodies, the Congress at Washington is the greatest and most lamentable. In this interesting position of the contest of naval skill between Britain and America. they are agitated day after day in scrambles for the spoils at Washington-quarrelling about candidates for the Presidency-spending their time in ridiculous debates or absurd abstractions. We are sorry to see houses are utterly unaware, or at least negligent, of the value of that mighty contest between British and American steamboat lines, the issue of which is now trembling in the balance, day by day, week by week, and month by month, as their ships traverse the Atlantic ocean. If by any negligence or the part of the American government, the American people, or American interests, the American line shall have to succumb to the British in this great contest, we may bid farewell to the ascendancy of American interests on the ocean-field of commer cial enterprise, for the next century. Let our honorable members of Congress, now at Washington, only suspend their interminable paltry quarrels about patronage or Presidents for one day, and look at this great and important subject in the face, and do their duty as they are expected to do it by the whole country, by the genius of our republic, and by the friends of its future growth and prosperity. Up, gentlemen, and to the breach.

Theatrical and Musical Items.

Julia Bennett, after nearly a year's absence, is about to return to New York. In her tour through the Southern and Western States she has been very successfulwhich might be anticipated, as she was a great favorite here, at the Broadway, in melodrama and comedy. She makes her appearance to morrow evening at the Lyceum theatre, in Broadway, which is to open under the auspi ces of Mr. Corbyn, and will have this talented artist as a trump card to begin with. She will sing in light comiopera, and be a rival of Madame Anna Thillon, at Niblo's We have not heard her sing, but have seen and heard her acting, which is of a very superior quality. She has a musical voice and a charming person, and we have no doubt will be very successful.

Catherine Hayes is approaching New York. She has just closed a series of concerts at Cincinnati with brilliant success, and produced quite an enthusiasm among the denizens of the "Queen of the West." She was advertised to sing yesterday in Pittsburg. This artiste is one

of the sweetest opera singers of the age.

Wallace and his party, consisting of Madame Stoepel

and others, have been very successful out West. Braham, young Braham, has been announced again and again as coming out in a new series of concerts, but

we see nothing of it as yet.

By the last arrivals from California we learn that Madame Biscaccianti was to make her debut in California at the American theatre, San Francisco, on the 23d uit.-

the prices of admission, \$5, \$3, \$2 and \$1. Mrs. Forrest has been tolerably successful in Philadelphis, and a little more so in Baltimore. She is going to Boston next week. Her great notoriety will bring audiences on her first appearances in the different cities where she goes, but we doubt whether she will turn out to be a star of the first magnitude, of the permanent

mes. Muslame de Marguerities, as a buffo singer, has not sucecceded very well in Boston. She ought not to appear on the stage at all. She possesses literary talent, and ought to cultivate that—she has no genius for music or the

ama. Madame Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) is announced to give three final concerts in this city before her departure for Europe-the first on the 18th of May-the prices to be \$3, \$2 and \$1. Signor Badiali is to support her in these concerts. We do not see the propriety of putting up the prices of more concerts to such a figure as \$3. We have had enough of this during Barnum's reign, and now it is rather too much of a good thing, when it is receilected that since then, and very recently, too, we have had two splendid Italian opera companies here—one of them with the magnificent Steffanone as prica doma, and the other with Madame Bosio in the same capacity—sed both supported by adminishe artists, and the price of admission to the hest part of either house, to witness a whole opera, only fifty cents. The idea, therefore, of two paying \$3 for barren concerts, consisting of a few disjointed unconnected songs, is preposterous, and the public women and as wife, and only did all the angelie qualities, including the wings, and therefore site must come down to the prices and measure of the other great artisis of the cay. be \$3, \$2 and \$1. Signor Badiali is to support her in

MINING COMPANIES IN NEW YORK .- The brie notice which we gave of the first organization of mining companies in London, has created considerable talk and conversation in Wall street, and we may expect soon some developements of the progress which similar associations and speculations have made in this city, and particularly in Wall street, and away all round about the country, in every direction where money can be got and sub-

scriptions picked up. We understand that there are five or six of these companies organizing in Wall street, or that neighborhood, with capitals of from one to two hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of fifty or a hundred dollars each. The principal operators of these companies consist of clergymen, philosophers, politicians, speculators, returned Californians, and others who want to get rich in a short time, without ever going to California, or enduring the fatigue of taking a look at the mines in person. A number of advertisements are issued by these companies, and spread all over the interior of the country, west and east, with the view of picking up, by means of travelling agents, subscriptions, and procuring the sale of stocks. Some are called the Sonora Gold Mining company; others the Manhattan Quartz Mining Company; and we suppose plenty of them ought to pass by the name of the "Buncombe Gas Mining Company," or the "Humbug Trilogdite Company." It appears, too, that one of our cotemporaries-a personage well known in philosophy and finance, if not in foolery-Horace Greeley-is secretary of one of these companies, which is called the Manhattan Quartz concern. This company is located in the Grass Valley; and the grass of that valley is, no doubt, very green. It is said to have rich and extensive veins, and wonderful machinery, throwing out the gold in any quantity.

The organization of these companies in this city will interfere with the building associations, and similar speculative operations, which are starting up in all directions around us. No doubt many of these associations are got up for mining purposes, in this city, London, Paris, and elsewhere; and if they happen to get into the hands of capable, intelligent men, and are conducted on scientific principles, they may be made very profitable and satisfactory to the stockholders. The aggregate efforts, also, of all such associations, must produce a great effect on society and commerce; but in all such periods of excitement, societies will start up side by side with well conducted ones, which are entitled to anything but confidence and support. The mania for copper mining, which broke out a few years ago at Lake Superior, must be very well remembered. Many of these associations were well conducted, and were productive of much benefit to the members : but a vast number of them were got up for Buncombe and ended in humbug. Now, with respect to the Manhattan Company, of which Philosopher Greeley is Secretary and Treasurer, he has heretofore tried many curious speculations, such as establishing phalanxes and Fourrierite associations, and all sorts of schemes in copper mining, coal mining, tin mining, zine mining, and now gold mining-in fact, in every kind of mining except mining for brase, and we suppose the philosoph r is satisfied that he has such a stock of that metal on hand that he does not require to dig any out of the earth for his personal supply.

LATER FROM HAVII.-The brig Isabella Reed arrived yesterday, with advices from Port au Prince to the 3d instant. Captain Rice reports that great preparations were still going on for the coronation of Faustin as Emperor. The great event was to come off on the 18th.

Literary Review.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE. May, 1852. New York: Dewitt & Davenport.-This tasteful and talented periodical, for the ensuing month, abounds with entertainment of a high character, contributed principally by native American writers.
"Stratford-on-Avon," the birthplace of Shakspeare, by
Frederika Bremer, is an elegant, graphic, and thrilling piece of writing, on a highly appropriate and sentimental subject. "Optical Phenomena" is perhaps one of the most amusing branches of science which could be popularly treated. "Eminent Young Men." headed by a por trait, is praiseworthy in its spirit and execution; and se is "The Physiology of Dandyism"—no unhappy contrast "Resalie," by Mrs. Cushing, is an interesting and life like sketch. "A Canter to California" presents many like sketch. "A Canter to California" presents many features of interest. The other principal contribution are "The Pampas fired by the Indians." and "Arab and Camanche Horsemen," which display talent and versa ility. The poetical contributions are sweetly composed, and contain some fine sentiment. The literary notices are judiciously prepared; and we should not omit to no-tice the engravings.

Police

SAGE TICKETS, BY GEORGE E. HAMILTON & CO .-- AN EXPOSE OF THE WHOLE MATTER.

In our publication on Saturday, in reference to the sale of tickets for California, by George E. Hamilton & Co. we slluded to sertain developements about to be made before the Police Court, by James H. Green, one of the clerks who was in the employ of Hamilton & Co., at the time of the failure. Accordingly, on Saturday the following affidavits were made before Justice Osborn, which the reader will perceive give a detailed account of the whole affair :-

James H. Green, being sworn, says that he is acquainted with George E. Hamilton, of this city; that on or about the 21st day of January, 1825, said Hamilton excuted a power of attorney, appointing Samuel H. Crooks, of this city, as his attorney, to act for him in the purchase and said of goods, wares, and merchandise, and to sue for, ask, demand, and receive, from all and every person, all sums of money, debts, &c. which may be due and owing to him, or which may become due; to draw and sign checks, drafts and bills of eachange, or to accept and pay the same; to sign bills of lading, passenger tickets, and other papers to which his name might be requisite or necessary in the ordinary course of business. That on the same day, the said decrye E. Hamilton saided in the steamship Ploneer for Chagres, and was some time absent from the city; that during the absence of Hamilton, deponent is informed, and before the absence of Hamilton, deponent is informed, and the absence of Hamilton, deponent is informed, and sold Hemilton, and John Hall, entered into an agreement with Captain F. R. Loper, of Philadelphia, for the purchase or construction of a steamboat, and shortly after, crooks & Hall entered into a new contract, making it in the names of the wives of the said Crook & Hall. Crooks then padd to Loper, on account of said contract, \$10,050, using the money of Hamilton, which stood to his (Hamilton) eredit, in the Greecer's Bank of this city, and the Ocean Bauk. At the time Hamilton left the city Crooks & Hall advertised for passengers until the return of said Hamilton to this city and for several days after. Hamilton could get no satisfaction as to the state of occurrences, nor any proper accounting from said Crooks or Hall, as to his business during his absence. Hamilton then make a direct demand for an account, a which time Crooks & Hall stated to Hamilton that they had bought said steamer Reindeer, and Crooks propers and time of Hamilton was to the steamer to Hamilton. Hamilton then two known and continued to said

delphia to see Capt. Loper abcoathe ship. Deponent, upon his return to this city, sent word to Corwine and Miller, requesting an interview, they did not come; during an interview with Corwine, before he left it, speaking about the steamer, he (Corwine) said to deponent that if lismilian wanted \$10.000 to carry the project out, he would not mind letting him have it; on the day Corwino went away. (deponent believes it was the 7th instant.) Corwine and Miller told deponent that Corwine had made a proposition to George (meaning Hamilton) to give him a mortgage on the steamer Reindeer for \$10.000, the amount George had paid on said ship, and that he had agreed to it; but this project was never carried into effect; after Corwine left, Miller. Corwine, Ackerman, and Hamilton met in Hamilton's office, deponent belog present, as was also Captain Loper; this meeting was in relation to the payment of the sum of \$10.000 which had become due on the said steamer, to said Leper, on the 20th day of March; Loper had agreed, if it would be an accommodation to Hamilton, that he would receive \$5.000 in cash, and his obligation in the like amount, to be paid upon the completion of said steamer, Miller, Ackerman and Hamilton left the office for a thort time to consult; during their absence deponent informed Loper that Miller and Ackerman wanted Hamilton to make a full transfer of said steamer to them, and he told deponent if that arrangement was not made he would not take less than the \$10 000 cash; upon the return of Miller and Hamilton to the office, and learning Ackerman was not to be included in the transfer, Loper agreed to receive \$5.000, and Hamilton Miller and Loper agreed to receive \$5.000 and Hamilton Miller and Loper agreed to receive \$5.000 and Hamilton for Miller and Loper agreed to receive \$5.000 and Hamilton for Miller and Loper agreed to meet the next day at noon at the Astor House, to pay that sum, after leaving the office, Miller. Hamilton and deponent went to the office of Mr. Gains, a lawackerman was not to be included in the transfer, Loper agreed to receive \$5.000, and Hamilton, Miller and Loper agreed to receive \$5.000, and Hamilton, Miller and Loper agreed to meet the next day at noon at the Astor House, to pay that sum, after leaving the office, Miller, Hamilton and deponent went to the office of Mr. Gains, a lawyer, at No. 79 Nassau street, who drew a transfer of the steamship Reindeer, from Hamilton to Miller, as collateral for moneys advanced, and to be advanced for the completion of the said steamship. On the next day, while going to the Astor house, with Miller, he told deponent the transfer of the day previous was wrong, and that he wanted another drawn in his favor, as the agent of Corwine, Brothers & Co. Saw Capt. Loper at the Astor House. Hamilton did not attend. Miller told Loper he had only \$1,000, and wanted the time extended, which Loper refused, and said he would advertise the steamer for sale; he then agreed to take \$2,500 in cash and a short draft—deponent thinks for three days—for a like amount, and they left to earry out this agreement, \$208-equently, on the same day. Miller presented to Hamilton a transfer of said steamship to Miller, as the agent of Corwine Brothers & Co., which was signed at that time by Hamilton, and witnessed by deponent. On the following day Wood told deponent that Miller had said to him it was all settled, and to go on and sell passage tickets as usual. On another, and subsequent day, said Wood told deponent, that Miller had given him instructions not to sell any more tickets until Captsian Loper came. Deponent further says, that immediately after the return of hamilton from Panama, Mr. Oakie, the receiving teller of the Ocean Bank in this city, informed deponent that he understood that certain drafts, drawn by Hamilton on the tank, were to be presented for payment; and a rumor having been made that said drafts were forgeries, deponent sent to Corwine, Producting than him to call at the office, which he did, and deponent then inquired of him if any

been in Philadelphia, and has seen the said steamer Reinder; that said ship is in a state of forwardness, and could be seen completed and got ready for the voyage, as advertised. Deponent further says, that from an examination made by him, it appears that in addition to the collateral held by Miller for the \$10,000, paid by Hamilton to Loper, said Miller has received as the proceeds of passage tickets, sold and paid over to him by Wood, the sum of \$7,126, as appears by the books. Deponent further says, that on a certain day Miller came to Hamilton's office, and got Mr. Wood to sign six tickets for passage by the steamer Reindeer, leaving the name to be filled in by Miller, who gave a receipt for the amount as o much money paid to him, saying he thought he could dispose of them, which amount is included in the above sum.

[Signed]

JAMES H. GREEN.

The following is a copy of a letter produced, which is explained in a further afficiant made by Mr. Green.

[Letter A.]

29 Francy Struett, March 5, 1852.

Dean George—Upon consultation with Mr. Miller, he thinks it best that his name does not appear upon the bills or tickets of the ship Reindeer, as he is largely engaged in other business. He thinks that it might interfer materially with his pursuing his regular business. You had better therefore have the bills and advertisements struck of with your own asme appended thereto. Mr. Mr. agent can sign for you, he giving him the authority.

Addressed to G.E. Hamlerox, Ocean Bank, or Crooks' Hotel, Washington street.

James H. Green being further sworn, says, with reference to the letter of Samuel S. Corwine to George E. Hamilton, herewith attached, marked A. bearing date March 5, 1852, as follows, viz:—That the said letter was written to Mr. Hamilton before any of the thekeis of which complaint has been made, were sold. Deponent says that all the tickets soid in said Hamilton's offee, and now the subject of complaint before the police cuthorities, were sold after the date and writing of said letter; and the money, to the ictier; and the money, to the amount of between \$7.000 and \$8.000, received therefor, was paid into the hands of said John G. Miller, for and on account of Corwine & Co. Deponent says that Miller's agent alluded to in said letter, is T. S. Wood, who signed and sold all, or nearly all, of said tickets, signing both Hamilton's and his own name thereto, and finned paid the money, all of it, to the said Miller. Become and Miller, as well as Hamilton, knew and were perfectly cognizant of all the facts, circumstances, matters, and things relative to the said steamer Reindeer, and with Hamilton's connection, relation, and interest with respect to said ship, and to all things and matters constituting the backs upon which said tickets were sold, and also were perfectly familiar with and cognizant of the prospects and probabilities of said steamer going to sea (for California), before any of those said tickets were sold for and on account of Corwine & Co., in said Hamilton's office, by said T. S. Wood, Mr. Miller's said agent. And further dependent saids not.

Signed,

Stealing Barrels of Perh and Mackirel.—The police of the Second ward arrested, on Triday night, two negroe, named Peter Hellis and Benjamin Palmer, on a charge of stealing fourteen barrels of pork and mackerel from the dock, belonging to some merchant as yet unknown. The regrees, it seems, hired a cartman to convey the property from the dock, when high continuous and taken into custody. The two negres were conveyed before functice Ostorn, who committed them to prison to await a further examination. An owner is wanted for the pork. Apply to Capiain Leonard, at the Second ward police stetion house.

City Intelligence.

City Intelligence.

City Intelligence.

A STRAY LUNATIO.—On Friday evening one of the officers of the Sixteenth ward police found a young man, who gave his name as Felix Kelic, wandering through the streets, and laboring under insently. He was sent to the Jefferson market police court, and detained. He is a young man, apparently from twenty to twenty-lwo years of age, of a very respectable appearance. It is supposed that he has wandered from his home.

At Last.—At last, we are beginning to have some slight hopes of having our streets in a proper condition, it seems that the Street Inspector is now making some slight effort to have the enormous quantities of mud removed, which have been constantly accumulating ever since the common coment of winter. We are extremely glad in the anticipation of being able to see the pavement of some of our streets again. Although we have had to wait a long time for the removal of this crying evil, we are agreenbly surprised to find that the Street Inspector has at length summoned up courage and resolution enough to commence the good werk. Better late than never.

Charge of Masslatheres.—Coroner lyes held an in-

summoned up courage and resolution enough to commence the good work. Better late than never.

Charge of Masslautte.—Coroner lives held an inquest yesterday, at 65 Mercer street, on the body of a colored boy, named John Stone, aged nine years, who came to his death in consequence of injury on the head, caused by several pieces of wood, thrown from a fourth-story window of the St. Nicholas flotel, in Mascer street, by a laborer, named Edward Carrigan. The occurrence took place on the 30th of March, and the died. The evidence before the Coroner wont to show that the man Carrigan was, to ray the least, very careless in throwing out basket of rubbish from the upper story windows, not taking sufficient care to ascertain if people were underaceth, who might be struck by the falling pieces of wood. One of the witnesses, named John Phillips, of 60 Mercer street, testified that he was not surprised when he heard of the accident, as on two particular occasions he noticed Carrigan collect up blocks of wood and rubbish, in a basket, and then come to the window and watch when any person was underneath, and then throw it on them. The witness says he caw Carrigan do this on two occasions—once on a lady and gentleman. He would then, after throwing down the rubbish, draw himself back from the window and laugh, apparently piecased at the mischief. On some of these occasions, Carrigan would exclaim, "look out down there, or you will get your brains knocked out;" at the same instant throwing down the wood and rubbish. It was in this way that the deceased was injured, which caused bis death. Dr. Lidell made a post moviem examination, and found that the skull of deceased had been fractured. The jury rendered the fallowing vendict:—"That the deceased came to his death by injuries received from the falling of one stick of wood or more upon his head, from one of the windows of the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Mercer street; the same supposed to have been thrown down by Edward Carrigan." The Coroner committed Carrigan to prison to await his tr

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE NEW JEESEY RAIL-ROAD.—While the six o'clock train from New York ROAD.—While the six o'clock train from New York for Rahway was running around the curve in the deep cut last evening, the engine leaped from the track and dashed against the rocks, raducing it almost to a perfect wreck, and throwing the tender upon the fragments. The two foremost cars were much shattered, the platforms being crushed, the fronts dashed in, and the broken giase scattered upon the passengers, several of whom were slightly cut. The train being suddenly stopped, with a concussion which was felt throughout its whole length, the passengers immediately rushed out of the cars in confusion, and surrounded the engine, under which it was accretained that two men—Mr. Duncan, the expineer, and Patrick Flaherty, the fireman—were buried. The latter crawled out from under the broken

river chest considerably scaled, but still able to walk.

Mr. J. W. Woodruff, assistant superintendent of the railroad, being in the train, directed the removal of the fragments of the engine, after having advised the passengers to remain quietly in their seats.

The voice of the engineer was heard under the fragments, and he was discovered to be holding the steam valve, to prevent the hot steam from rushing into his face; he was also in imminent danger of suffocation from the smoke. The passengers, with great energy, attempted his rescue; and carrying a rope to the top of the rocks, they succeeded in raising the fragments under which he lay, at the accomplishment of which they cheered joyfully. Ex chief engineer Andrus and Assistant engineer Voorhees, of our fire department, with several others, and the officers of the company, who were on the train, deerey credit for their zeal on the occasion, Mr. Duncan was at length extricated the wood also which lay upon his legs being removed. He was taken into a rear car, and attended to by Dr. J. H. Clark, who subsequently accompanied him to Jersey City. Mr. Duncan stated that he noticed the engine had run from the track, and attempted to jump, but his legs were caught between the railing of the engine and the boiler, by which his leg was broken.

Another fireman had his fingers crushed, and immediately after the accident started off for Jersey City. Another train from fersey City by this time (8 o'clock) arrived; the passengers returned in it. Immediately after starting on the return from the scene of accident, the realded Irishman was dicovered in a state of insensibility, produced from the extensive burns on his body, as well as by a severe blow received on his head. He had, however, recovered this morning. None of the passengers were scriously injured.

An affecting incident was connected with the accident. The wife of the engineer was in the train, and for her safety and solace the wounded man was very solicitous, even before his own extraction. Her anxieties to l

car, in which the wounded men were placed, and which was pushed to Jersey City by the passengers.

The 7½ o'clock train from Jersey City was also delayed nearly an hour by the occurrence.

We learn this noon, from Jersey City, that Dunean is doing well.—Newark Advertiser, April 17.

The U. S. M. steamship Atlantic. Capt. West, left port at noon yesterday, for Liverpool, with 126 passengers.

English Mutton.—A Roast Saddle of Eng-lish Mutten will be served up this day (Sanday), at two o'clock precisely, at KEEFE'S Restaurant, 594 Broadway.

Little and Often Fills the Purse,-Acting on this maxim, Knox continues to sell his elegantly made Hats at a very triffing advance on the cost price, and the universal public are in consequence now patronising him. Knox is at No. 128 Fulton street.

To the Mercantile Community.—A great variety of well made, comfortable, and becoming office Couts, of all the different and most approved styles, can be obtained at cheap rates at Union Hall, sorner of Fulton and Nassau atreets. Merchants, elecks and others, who wish something peculiarly attractive, should call and make a selection.

pastine. Singer's Sewing Machine has established the fact beyond all contradiction, that sewing can, and in future will, he done by machinery. A person, male or female, with one of these machines, can earn from \$20 to \$30 a week, and work only eight hours a day; this can be proved to the entire satisfaction of all who feel an interest in this wonder of the age. Machines in operation during the day.

J. M. SINGER & CO., 258 Breadway. Silks: Silks::—1852.—Bargains: Bargains: II
—CBESEBROUGH & STEARNS, wholesale dealers in
Silks, French Millinery, and Fancy Goods, 162 Breadway,
are now offering, at the very lowest prices, a complete and
sarefully selected assortment of goods in their line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of Mack
and fancy Silks, Bombanicos, Glaces, Marcelines, Florences,
Sinchews, and Sarcenotes; black and colored Satins, Shawls,
Mantillas, and Visites; Bress Trimmings, Sewing Silk,
Fringes, every width, color, and quality: Braids, Gimps,
Cords, Buttons, &c., &c. Embroideries—Swissand Jaconett
Edgings, Inserting Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves, Cheminettes, &c.;
Lace Falls, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, &c.; Embroidered Lawn
and Linen Cambris Hikkis; Swiss and Jaconett Flouriens,
White Goods—Plain Cambric, Jaconete, Swiss Bishop
Lawn, Book Mutlin, Checks, &c.; Lappet Spots and Dotted
Swiss; Curtain Muslin, Skirts, Musquito Nets, &c.; Children's, Ladies', and Mon's Linen C. Hidk's, Laces—Cotton
and Thread Edgings, of all widths and descriptions; black,
white, and colored Silk Edgings and Laous; Plain and
Figured Nets; Patent Spots and Sprigg Nots. Gloves—
Women's Cotton, Lisle Thread, and Silk; Men's and Children's do., do.; Ladies' English Fillet and French Sowing
Silk Mitts and Gloves, all qualities; Ladies' Kid Gloves;
Mon's do., do.; best imported. Hosiery—Children's White,
Brown, Mixed; Striped, Acc.; Women's Black, do., do., do.;
Mon's do., do., do.; Half Hose, both English and German, of
every quality; Ladies' English; Silk Hose, lack and white;
Cotton, Silk, and Gause Merino Ur-pracas; Ladies' and
Gent.'s Silk Shirts; Love Volls; French and English Crapes;
Crape Leise; Taffeta, Satin, and Fancy Ribbons; French and
American Flowers; Italiau Cravaia: Pongee Handkcrobiefs,
&c., &c.; to which they would invite the attention of their
friends and the trade generally. They will offer great inducements to cash and close-time buyers, and they would
respectfully solicit an examination of their stock before p Silks! Silks!!-1852.-Bargains! Bargains!!

Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, &c .- Large additions to our stock of these goods have been recently made by purchases at auction, some of which are very choice and beautiful; also, new Mantilles just received. TIFFANY & CUTTING, 321 Broadway.

Dress .- If it were the fashion for man to "owe the worm no silk, the beast no hide, the sheep no wood, the cat no perfune," then the necessity for tailors would not exist. But the days of unsophisicated nature have passed away, and man, instead of being a mere "forked animal," mecording to the poet "who is not for a day, but for all time," is a creature created to wear clothes. It being assumed, then, that the necessity to dress does exist, it only remains for us to know how this can be accomplished at the least outlay of more, time, and trouble. The exist, it only remains for us to know how this can be accomplished at the least outlay of money, time, and trouble. The City Clothing Warehouse, No. 102 Felton street, has been established expressly to meet this want. The proprietors, Mesers. SMITH & RICE, are both young men, philanthropic, ambitious, and determined; and this season they have set an example that might be followed with propriety by every clother in town. They have stocked their establishment with the finest paraments, entired for tall men and short men, stout men and thin men, old men and young men, fast boys and slow boys, and attached to sech article a price that must command for it a purchaser as soon as it is seen. Satisfied with a profit of a homeopathic character, purchasing goods of the best quality, and employing workmen of the greatest experience and ability, they cannot fail to render the City Clothing Warrooms a popular resort for all who wish to dress well, and to do so cheaply. Discard your heavy, cumbersoms, seedy-looking woollon clothing, and encase yourself in a suit selected from the stock of Smith & Rice—light, bright, and cheerful, as the season itself—and you will improve not only in appearance but in your feelings; for a well-dressed man, in the majority of cases, is a contented one. Seek the City Clothing Warehouse.

The patent right of skill and industry, of punctuality and promptitude, is the best in the world. GFEEN, No. l Astor House, makes to order Shirts that it so exquisitely that nothing better can be desired; and he sends them home at the time promised—aye, at the very hour.

Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator, to prevent baldness, and to restore hair that has fallen off, or become thin, and to care searf or dandruff, or invest it with such a brilliant gloss and permanent curf. For sele at 197 Broadway, and all the drug stores in every city and town in America.

hair or whisters the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be weated immediately without disturbing the color, and has no bad odor. It is applied or sold at FHALON'S Wir and Toupee Manufactory, 19' Broad-way. For sale in the city and country by druggists.

Phalon's Wigs and Toupees.-We would

of Dey street.

Hair Dye.—Batchelor's celebrated Liquid
Eair Dye is the best yet discovered for coloring the bair or
whiskers, the moment it is applied. The wonderful case and
sertainty with which this favorite and old established Hair
Dye performs is astenicling. It is for sale, or applied, at
BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 4 Wall street. Copy the

Wigs and Toupees-Batchelor's new style of Wigs are pronounced the most perfect imitation of nature yet invented. Those wanting a very superior articles, should salt at BATCHELOU'S celebrated Wig Factory, No. 4 Wall street, where can be found the largest and best assortment a the etc. Copy the address.

Gourand's Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception or reservation, the very best ever invented; equal-ly selebrated is GOURAUD'S Medicated Soap, for curing pimples, freekies, sallowness, chaps, chaps, reaghness, &c. Peudre Subtile uproots hair from any part of the body. Liquid Ronge, Lify White, and Hair Gless, at 67 Walker street, near Broadway.

F. S. Cleaver's Prize Medat Honey Scap.—
This incomparable Toilet Scap is new more esteemed and used than any other throughout Europe. It is composed of the meet pure and genuine materials, is not disquised by color, and has a sufficient quantity of honey incorporated with it to runder it the most emollient and best scap for the skin in use. It possesses an agreeable and delicate perfaine, and produces with the least trouble a free and sreamy lather. To be had of all Druggists and Perfamers.

W. J. DAYIS, 40 Cortlandt street, sole Agent for the United States.

Pine Arts.—Daguerrectypes in Oil.—This beautiful art, combining, as it does, the detail of the daguerrectype, with the finish of the finest ministure paluting. This discovery of Mr. BUTLER, Proprietor of the Plumbe National Gallery, enables him to copy portraits ministures, and daguerrectypes, making a perfect, beautiful, and imperiabable picture.

AWILL Sacrifice of Life in New York.— Since Lyon cut down the price of his Magnetic Powder and Pills to 25 cents per fleek and box, the staughter among the bed-bugs and reaches, the rate and the mice, has been incre-dible. His sales, at the reduced rates, are from twenty to thirty gross per day. If things go on in this way, Lyon will have to wind up his business, from the simple fact that there will be nothing in the shape of nozious insects or ver-min left to kill. Lock out for counterfeiting peddlers and other impostors. Buy only of Lyon, No. 424 Brendway, or of his agents. Awful Sacrifice of Life in New York .-

Daguerreotype.—Gavit's National Minia-ture Gallery is re-opened at 192 Broadway, corner of John street, where the proprieter hopes to receive the patronage of his friends and the public generally.

Now is the time to take Spring Medicine to purify the blood, renovate and strengthen the system. Everybody should use Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root, which will do it effectually. Principal drug-ley to the blood of the system of the system of the principal drug-

ticle gives the hair a roft, rich, luxuriant appearance, of the most pleasing character, while it perfectly cleanes the head from dandruf, resuscitates tables hair, and prevents it from terming gray; it is also an infallible cure for the ner-vous head-acts. All pronounce the Katchiron the most de-lightful foliet article in use. Frice 25 cents. Each by al-dealers in similar goods, in New York, Broadlyn, &c. E. THOMAS LYONE Principal Agency, 161 Breadenay, New York.

ver marring the bloom of beauty and of pride; but are he power to arrest, in a great degree, these efforts of truction. You have a child, or a friend, whom you d struction. You have a child, or a friend, whom you dearly love; or you have a mother, or a wife, who loves you; these her a mement in securing likenesses of them, or of yourself, for in an hour one or all may pais away, and leave no memorial behind except regret. ROOT, of 383 Seculway, has been awarded eleven gold and allver Redals for his superior Daguerrectypes.

There was more activity in the leading faneles to-day than we have noticed lately, but prices were not sustained. At the first board. Eric Rallroad declined & per cent; Norwich and Worcester ½; Reading Raifroad ½; Harlem ¼; Nicaragua Trancit company ½; New Ha-ven Raifroad 1; Canton Company 2; Morris Canal ½; Eric bonds, 1871,  $\frac{1}{24}$ . At the second board there was a favorable reaction, and the market closed firm at an improvement. Canton Company went up ½ per cent; Norwich and Worcester ¾: New York and New Haven 1; Reading %; Harlem 14. At the afternoon board there were large sales, and speculators seemed to have become concentrated upon three or four stocks, which nust ultimately have a favorable influence. It appears impossible to keep the market down. A momentary depression may be realized, but a reaction soon follows, and high prices are pretty sure to be the result.

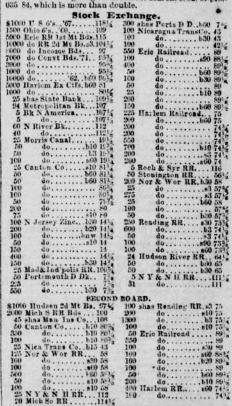
The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port to-day, amounted to \$63,630 65; payments, \$8.455 92—balance, \$3,473,833 17.

Tee authracite tomage has been considerably increased the past week. The Lehlgh navigation is open, and makes its first weekly return, having brought down, up to the 10th instant, 9.302 tons. The Reading railway brought down, for the week ending on the 15th 32.847 ons, making, for the season. 430,336 tons against 313,204 tons, to the same time last season. The Schoylkill navigation brought down for the week, 16,315 tons, making. for the season, 66,115 tons, against 25,418 tons to same time last season. Total tonnage for the past week-58 464 tens.

The Wabash and Eric Canal is now open from Toled to Point Commerce, below Terre Haute, and business opened actively. Large supplies of produce on the lin of the canal are coming forward.

In the Legislature of Maryland, the majority of the committee to whom the subject was referred, have reported a bill granting to the Railroad Company the privilege of bridging the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace.

The receipts of the Galena and Chicago Union Rallroad and branches, for March, 1852, for freight, passengers and mails, were \$23,559 50; for March, 1851, the receipts were \$11,232 66—giving an excess for March, 1852, of \$13,035 84, which is mere than double.



## ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

BTUSTUAL.

NEW MUSIC.—JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE by GRIB & JACKSON, 499 Broadway.—'And are we thus compolled to part," music by Geo. Le fer; do., arranged for the guitar; "I ve pressed my last kiss on thy brow;" Levers Seronade." Friendship Walts," "Calcidonia Schottisch," 'Preedom's Rally," by A. B. Logan. Also on hand, a good assortment of second hand Pinnefertee for sale or to hire. MR. OTTO NULLER, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-

M forte and singing, continues to give lessons at his residence, or that of pupils. A new planeforts for sale a his residence, 350 Broadway, second story, front room. Apply from 8 to 11 o'clock in the morning.

IANO FORTES—SIX SECOND-HAND PIANO Fortes for sale low—viz: one at \$50; do. \$60; do. \$150; slot; one Boudoir Piano, \$175, very little used; plendid 7 octave Kossewood, square, \$250; slot four not doir, and a Sue assortment of the celebrated Piano ttes of Geo. Hews and T. Gilbert & Co., by N. P. B. CURTISS & CO., 447 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAROLINE LEE HENTZ'S POPULAR WORKS!—
Gets, Buck, & Co., Philadelphia, publish Aunt Patty's Scrap-Bag, or The Brothers: a tale of Love and Jeckurs, by Caroline Lee Hents, author of "Marcus Walland."
"Rena," "Linda," &c., beautifully printed on fine white paper, miform with other works. Price—50 ets. The well deserved popularity of Mrs. Hents dispenses with the usual commendatory notices of her works. "Aunt Patty's Scrap Bag," in its moral teaching and beautiful delineation of character places it in the front rank of good literature. For sale by Bewit & Darenport, hong & Bro., Stringer & Towasend, and Adriance, Sherman, & Co., New York.

Dible Temples and Facility of Alexandre. BIBLE TERPERANCE AGAINST ULTRA TERTOTAL imm.—Reprolating Tippling. Drunkenness, all Ecome and Immorality, and Concert Total Abstinence by Sheldon Buckingham. Frice 25 cents. Angell. Engol & Hewits Printers and Publishers, No. 1 Space street. To be made

ksellers generally. Hocksellers generally.

HENRY CLAY —A LARGE, FULL-LENGTH ENgraved likeness of this illustrious stateman will shortly be published, painted and engraved by A. II. RITCHIE. Price S. Persons desirous of subscribing for or the Trade wishing to order, will please address WILLIAM MURRAY, 22 Chambers street, up stairs, A few fice process, on India paper, will be taken eff. Price \$3 cash.

FINE ARTS.

NATIONAL ACABEMY OF DESIGN—THE TWENTY-seventh annual exhibition of the academy is now open as their gallery, 665 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 16 F. M. Single admission, 25 cents, senson tickels, fifty cents. Catalysis of the council of the council.

INSTRUCTIONS.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—A COMPETENT TRACKER has a few unemployed hours in the day time, and is desirous to devote them to instruction in his native language. Terms SIS per quarter, payable monthly in advance, riving five lessons per week. Apply to Sen. Dos H. M., St Frankfort street.

five leasons per week. Apply to Sea, Doa H. M., St Frankfort street.

The Rench Languack — Messrs. Richard & Mouton of the Company of the Com

WELL KNOWN EVENING CLASS FOR FOUNG MEN. Book-keeping and Arithmetic. Four deliars per quar-ter. From 7 o'clock till 2. 176 Sixth avenue.

MUSCENLANEOUS. PURNITURE—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Household Purniture, Carpets, F. ather Bads, Mechanics' Toole, Watches, Jewelry, Guas, Pistols, Musical, Surgical, and Matsumatical Instruments, Planos, &c. N. B.—Planos for alle or to let. Apply to R. WALTERS, 57 Division street, near Market.

R. WALTERS, ST Division street, near Market.

THE WARM WEATHER IS NOW UPON US. AND
those suffering from lack of confert in walking, would
do woll to try the case giving material known as Pannus
Corlina (or Leather Cloth) Be day and Shee, giving greater
relief to corns, &c., than any other article yet introduced.
R. GEO. HALL, No. 2 Aster House, Burclay street, and No.
2 Wellington street, Strand, London.

R. GEO. HALL, No. 3 Actor House, Barclay street, and No. 2 Wellington attent, strand, Lendon.

Is IT POSSIBLE THAT ANY ONE WILL HARROR Any longer those choosing retries and integets that infect their dwellings, restaurants, hotels, slips, farms, &co., such az rats, mice, cockrosches, ants, ground inlee, moles, bedlegs, &c., when there is an effected livery of the settlementation of them in the city. Just cast your eyes over the city of the settlement of them in the city. Just cast your eyes over the city for the settlement of them in the city. Just cast your eyes over the city for the settlement of them in the city. Just cast your eyes over the city for the settlement of them in the city. Indicate the city of the cast of the settlement in the city of the cast of the settlement of the your settlement of the your settlement of the your settlement of the worderin efficiency. Contar's Externibator. Kennember that Castar's Depot is 444 Broadway, New York, Reputation of the your settlement of the worderin efficiency Contar's Externibator. Kennember that Castar's Depot is 444 Broadway, New York, Reputation of the wooderin efficiency (Contar's Externibator, Reputation of the woodering efficiency (Contar's Externibator, Reputation of the woode